CHAMBERLAIN TALKS, TOO.

HE FOLLOWS MONSON IN WORDS OF WARNING TO FRANCE,

The British Secretary of State for the Colonies Dispels All Doubt That Sir Edmund's Speech at Paris Was Part of England's Policy to Warn France That "Twisting the Lion's Tail" Must Be Abandoned - France Keeping Open a British Quarrel in Russia's Interest-Referring to the President's Message, Mr. Chamberlain Says Great Britain Will No Longer Stand Alone as Guardian of the Open Door-If Assured of the Friendship of the Anglo-Saxon Race, " No Combination Could Make Us Afraid."

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUS.

LONDON, Dec. 8 .- In a speech at Wakefield, Yorkshire, to-night Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dispelled any doubt as to Sir Edmund Monson's speech in Paris being part of the settled policy of the British Government to advertise the French Government to all the world, and particularly to the French people, as going too far in its hostility to the British policy. The persistent seeking for occasions to say the same thing. according to their different temperaments, recently displayed by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Cham Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Sir Edmund Monson is not sufficiently explained by France's restless despair at seeing her last hopes of obtaining sway anywhere in the Nile Valley rapidly vanishing

The gravest part of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was the most moderate. His references to Russia were studiously correct, but they strengthened the belief that the most irritating of France's pin-pricks is the keeping open, in Russia's interests exclusively, a British quarrel when Great Britain is ready to undertake a struggle with the allies for "interests which she shares with other nations," and which Russia refusea to respect.

There is reason to believe that Russia would not give effective support to France at present in a purely French quarrel. The British challanges will probably be repeated until France sees that this is the case, and, disgusted, may leave Russia to protest for herself.

Mr. . Chamberlain was enthusiastically rereived. He said that the future was unsettled. It depended upon the possibility of coming to sn understanding with France. Friendship was incompatible with the policy of exasperation and twisting the lion's tail, which had been pursued for so many years.

Regarding China. Mr. Chamberlain said it would have been wanton provocation to have gone to war to prevent Bussia from taking Port Arthur or because it was suspected that she had ulterior motives that had not yet been disclosed. Great Britain, he added, was negotiating with Russia for a friendly agreement when that nation occupied Port Arthur. There was no insurmountable obstacle to an agreement giving equal opportunities to the trade of all nations. He was sanguine of such a result, because Japan, Germany and the United States all had identical interests. The American President, in his recent message to Congress pointed out that exclusive treatment was undesirable. In the future, then, Great Britain should not stand alone as guardian of the open

Continuing. Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government's opponents charged that it was inconsistent to be at one time boasting of Engand's splendid-isolation and at another time tenting for alliances, but these attitudes referred to different states of affairs. Great Britain, with her children across the seas, was well able to defend her exclusive interests. In that task she needed no alliance. [Loud cheers.] But she had interests which were in common with other nations and it was not likely that she would be so Quixotic as to fight for them alone.

Any alliance must be for mutual interest and the advantages must not be all on one side. Great Britain did not want Germany to pull her chestnuts from the fire; neither would pull Germany's, but she might hope in the future to come more frequently together with Germany, and that their joint influence would be used on the side of peace and unrestricted

Mr. Chamberlain contended that the better understanding with Germany was one of the Government's successes. He still more re-joiced at the growth of friendship between the mother country, her colonies and the United States. The colonies held the outposts of the empire, and if they were attacked Great Britain would defend them with all her re-

In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain said: "The United States are already the greatest of the civilized States. If we were assured of the friendship of the Anglo-Saxon race whether under the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack. there is no combination that could make u

WILL M. CAMBON ALLUDE TO BIR EDMUND'S SPEECH?

M. Cambon, the newly appointed French Ambassador, arrived in this city yesterday, and

will present his credentials to-morrow.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says he understands that M. Cambon will ask Lord Salisbury whether he authorized Sir Edmund Monson's recent speech. According to the correspondent, the opinion grows that Sir Edmund spoke for Lord Salisbury, who is tired of dealing with Ministers who behave as if their power was too ephemeral for them to decide upon any compromise, each Foreign Minister leaving every disagreeable duty to his suc cessor. The idea seems to have been to appeal over the heads of the Ministers to the French nation, whose trading classes at least have every reason to desire the continuance of good relations with England.

The correspondent further says that while the declarations of British politicians at home are probably not reported beyond Paris, and are hardly heard in the country generally, Sir Edmund's speech will penetrate every café and home where a newspaper is read.

The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle says that in an interview a statesman, who has twice held the post of French Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that he did not regard Sir Edmund Monson's speech as overstep ping the bounds of professional diplomacy. The occasion of the speech was as extra-terri torial as if the banquet at which it was made had been given at the British Embassy. He recalled one of Lord Dufferin's speeches, which raised a similar hubbub.

The statesman added that if Sir Edmund. in alluding to short-lived Ministries, intended to hint that Ministerial instability was one of the plagues of France, his utterance was friendly and salutary. He did not believe that Sir Edmund had been instigated by Lord Salisbury.

PRENCH COMMENT ON SIR EDMUND'S SPRECH Panis, Dec. 8.—This morning's newspapers raise a greater clamor over Sir Edmund Monson's speech than yesterday's issues set up. The Matin contains a bantering article on the new diplomacy," in which the paper attempts show the "foolishness" of the British Ambassador's course.

The Eclair says it fails to find any possible excuse or reason why the British Ambassador should employ such language.

The Radical declares that Bir Edmund, even n the opinion of his countrymen, has been guilty of gross indiscretion.

ing that war between France and England is inevitable. The Journal is certain that the Ambassador

obeyed orders from the British Foreign Office. otherwise he would not have adopted such an attitude. The Petit Bies publishes a report of an inter-

riew with M. Delonele, Minister of Commerce, in which he directs attention to the great importance of having French scholastic establishments at Khartoum. The Evenement hints at a movement to

petition for Sir Edmund Monson's recall. Sir Edmund Monson's speech was animatedly discussed in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and an inclination was dis played to interpellate the Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, on the subject. The Courrier Soir says that the Delegates of the National Defence Parliamentary group have already con-

ferred with M. Deleassé regarding the speech PRAYED IN THE COURTROOM.

The Supplication Didn't Prevent the Jury

from Finding an Adverse Verdict. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 8 .- A ten-minute prayer in open court over a horse case attracted considerable attention yesterday. Robert F. Thomas had brought suit to recover the part payment he had made on a horse. He bought the animal from Peter German of Heldelberg township for \$80; paid \$50 on him, and the balance, \$30, was to be paid in sixty days. The horse was guaranteed sound. Later Thomas returned the horse and wanted his \$50 back. saying the horse was not as represented; that the animal "knuckled." German denied this, and refused to give back the money. Thomas then brought suit. The case came up before Judge Albright. Thomas took the stand, took the oath and before answering the first question as to where he lived turned to the learned Judge and asked whether he could offer prayer. "Certainly," said Judge Albright, with a quiet nod, and while on the witness stand Thomas

nod, and while on the witness stand Thomas prayed aloud.

"O Lord, Thou who rulest over all, and art willing that all shall have justice, we appeal to Thee, in this our trouble, to lend ear and give Thy presence. Guide us and all of us to tell the truth fo this honorable court and to this jury; that I bought that dark bay horse from German for \$80; that German said he was solld and sound; that I paid \$50 on him; that the horse was not solid and sound as represented, and that by right and justice this court and jury should compel German to give me my money back and receive his horse back again, as the horse is now just as I bought him. O Lord, we hold no grudge against German and we don't want him to have enmity against us; but we want our money back because we are entitled to it. Thou hast said that brethren rhould dwell together in unity, and it is our desire so to do, but we can't do it if German don't take his horse back and return my \$50. Soften his heart toward us; forgive our enemies; give me as as dediverance in this trial and bless this heart toward us; forgive our enemies; give me a safe deliverance in this trial and bless this good Democratic Judge who has just been in-dorsed by the solid Republican party of Le-

dorsed by the solid Republican party high county."

Thomas went on in his prayer for ten minutes, and at its conclusion the trial gravely proceeded. The jury patiently listened to all the evidence. The parties are farmers near Slatington, but German deals in horses. The jury brought is a verdict this morning for the defendant, and apparently Thomas's prayer had not been answered as he dealred, German, the defendant, having shown that the horse was not "knuekled." but was big boned and sound as represented.

PLEA OF THE DISFRANCHISED.

Congress Heights Association to Senator Mc-Millan and Chairman Babcock.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- An apparently insurmountable barrier has been raised to the selec-tion of Senator McMillan of Michigan to be sador to England, even should the President desire to appoint him, and to the choice of Representative Babcock as Senator from Wisconsin, no matter what the Legislature of that State may want to do. The objection is that the hapless citizens of the District of Columbia need these statesmen in their business worse than the people of England and the citizens of Wisconsin do. In order that there may be no mistake on this point, 100 school children called upon the Senator and the Representative in their committee rooms to-day, presented to them a basket of flowers, thanked them for having secured the appropriation for the new schoolhouse at Congress Heights, and then handed them the following unique resolu-tions adopted last night at a meeting of the Congress Heights Citizens' Association.

Congress Heights Citizens' Association.

Wherea, There are more than a quarter of a million disfranchised people in the District of Columbia without any legislative representatives, having no voice in the affairs of our country, being dependent upon the Chairmen of the Cemmittees of the House and Senate on the District of Columbia.

Wherea, Senator McMillan is now filling the Chairmanship of the Senate committee with the entire satisfaction of the people of the District. Being probably the possessor of the largest fortune of any member of the Senate, and with his great influence could improve any section of the District be desired, and with his capital in hand could greatly increase his fortune. But not one instance can be found when he has used his influence for his own aggrandizement. The same can be said of Chairman Rabcock of the House committee. Nor have they were used their influence to promote the interests of friends against the wishes of the people of the District.

Whereas, Should these Chairmanships fall into the

iriends against the wishes of the people of the District.

Whereat, Should these Chairmanships fall into the hands of politicians instead of statesmen, the District Government would be worse than the autonomy offered Cuba by Spain.

Ther/for Resolved, That Senator McMillan is hereby petitioned to ask the President not to consider his name as the successor of Ex. Ambassador Bay.

Resolved, Justier, That Chairman Babcock is hereby appealed to by the helpiese orphans of the nation, the residents of the District of Columbia, to withdraw his name from the Senatorial race in Wisconsin, and remain Chairman of the House District Committee.

Resolved, further, That the school children present this petition to the Chairman, McMillan and Babcock, representing the helpless condition of the residents of the District in legislative affairs of the nation.

J. R. Gasson,

Becretary Congress Heights Citizens' Association.

GIANT FLOUR-MILL COMBINE.

English Stockholders Said to Assent to This \$100,000.000 Consolidation.

Thomas A. McIntyre, a grain broker in the Produce Exchange, known in Wall street as the "great combiner," returned from England yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. He went abroad several months ago to secure the consent of the English stockholders in the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company to a consolidation of that concern and other large mills in Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duiuth and Superior with the City Mills trust of this city. While he would not make any statement yesterday for publication, it is understood that his efforts were successful and that the great flour-mill combine, with a capitalization of something like \$100,000,000, is soon to be an accomplished fact. The consclidation was looked upon with favor by a majority of the American stockholders in the Pillsbury-Washburn mills of Minneapolis, the Hecker-Jones-Jewell mills of New York, the Anchor mills, the Linperial Milling Company and the Daisy mills of Duluth, Freeman's mills, the Minkota-mills and the William Lispman mills of Superior, Wis., the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis and the Daisy mills of Milwaukes. In many of these concerns the stock is held largely in England. This is particularly true of the Pillsbury-Washburn mill, and Mr. McIntyre went abroad to win the English stockholders over. While there he cabled Richard Glynn, President of the company, to come over. Mr. Glynn, who favored the combination, responded, and their combined efforts are said to have been successful. Superior with the City Mills trust of this city.

cessful.

The combined output of the concerns included in the combination is estimated to be 65.000 barrels of flour daily. They consume 500,000 bushels of wheat daily.

Pottery Trust All Arranged.

East Liverpool. O., Dec. 8.-It was announced here to-day that the proposed pottery trust will be formed. The organization is to be known as the American Potteries Company. It is chartered under the New Jersey laws and It is chartered under the New Jersey laws and capitalized at \$20,000,000. There are to be 200,000 ehares at \$100 a share. One-half of these are to be preferred stock, guaranteed to draw T per cent. The other 100,000 shares will be common stock. The options of the trust people in the East Liverpool plants will expire on Jan. 1, 18-40, but the agreements permit an extension of the option at the wish of the syndicate until April 1, 1888.

Sale of a Colebrated Spring. The Autorité even finds ground for reaffirm-line Autorité even finds ground for reaffirm-

SPAIN'S AGONY AT AN END.

TREATY FINISHED AND MAY BE SIGNED TO-MORROW OR MONDAY.

Skeleton of the Document-It Will Contain, It Is Believed, Fourteen Articles-Matters Not Connected with the Protocol Not Raised-United States to Return All Spanish Arms from the Philippines and to Repatriate the Spanish Troops. Special Cable Depostches to Turn Serv.

Paris, Dec. 8 .- To-day's session of the Joint Peace Commission lasted from 2 o'clock until 5 this afternoon. The Americans were first to leave. They said that their labors were finand that nothing remained but to engross and sign the treaty, which will probably e signed on Monday and possibly on Saturday Nane of the Commissioners could state the exact number of articles the treaty would contain, but Secretary Moore said there would probably be more than twelve. They would consist, he said, of the essential features of the protocol and matters relating thereto. Matters not connected with the protocol had not been raised, having been left until after the resumption of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States.

The Americans held a conference this morning, and agreed to keep the treaty absolutely ecret until it is reported to the Senate.

Seffor Oleda, Secretary of the Spanish Comnission, who has taken his country's misfortunes greatly to heart, was ill with a cold today and was confined to his bed. Seflor Villaurrutia, a member of the commission, acted as secretary in his absence.

The difficulty in stating the number of articles in the treaty arose from the fact that they have not yet been drafted in perfect form Senor Villaurrutia and Mr. Moore, Secretary of the American Commission, will meet at 10 clock to-morrow morning for the purpose of drafting them.

There is reason to believe that the number of articles will be fourteen, a skeleton of which is appended:

First-The relinquishment of Cuba. Second-The cession of Porto Rico, the other Spanish West Indian islands and Guam.

Third-The cession of the Philippines and he payment of \$20,000,000 by the United States. Fourth-The release of prisoners of war and

the evacuation of the Philippines. The fifth article deals with the return of public archives and documents and regulates the terms concerning the surrender of public

buildings and property.

The sixth article, which was only finally greed to to-day, treats of the national status of Spaniards remaining in the ceded territory. The seventh provides for the mutual abandonment of all indemnity for national or pri-

The eighth concedes privileges for ten years to ships under the Spanish flag trading with the Philippines.

The foregoing are the essential articles and will be probably as numbered. Though the order of the subsequent articles has not been determined, the ninth will possibly arrange for the release of all political prisoners conected with the insurrections

In the tenth article the United States will advise the Cuban Government to accept the obligations falling on it under this treaty." The eleventh provides for religious liberty. The twelfth deals with the powers and juris-

dictions of Consuls. The thirteenth treats of copyright, patents and port charges.

In the fourteenth the commissions respect ively recommend the ratification of the treaty by the Senate and the Queen Regent. The United States undertakes to return all the Spanish arms and flags from the Philip-

pines, and also to repatriate from the islands, at the expense of the United States Government, all the Spanish troops. The correspondent of THE SUN was favored with an interview to-day by Judge Day and Senator Gray, who were together. Both declined to give any information regarding the

breach of etiquette and of the Senate's privieges. It was the duty of the Commissioners, they said, to report to the President, who would communicate with the Senate. Replying to a query respecting the attitude

of their Spanish colleagues, both spoke highly of their personal qualities, adding that the thought the members of both commissions entertained mutual respect.

The correspondent asked Senator Gray to

state how the Spanish Commissioners felt. He replied: "They feel bitterly the calamities that have befallen their country, which they were powerless to prevent or remedy. The task given them was a thankless one, though they have done their best." The Americans agree that the Spaniards be-

haved throughout with faultiess dignity.

The Commissioners were to have been photographed in a body to-day, but Judge Day, noticing the absence of Secretary Ojeda, suggested that it be postponed until the next meet-ing, when the last article, referring to the ratification of the treaty by the respective Govern

ments, will be reached. Judge Day turned to Senor Montero Rios and said: "His Excellency will not in the least

The President of the Spanish Commission replied with sprightliness: "I wish the treaty could be signed to-night."

It is difficult to say which side is the better pleased that the issue has been reached—the Spaniards that finally the agony is ended, or the Americans that a period has been put to the painful but necessary operation which may prove Spain's salvation.

LONDON, Dec. 8 .- A Central News despatch from Paris says that the treaty of peace be-tween Spain and the United States will contain fifteen articles, and that the signatures will b affixed on Saturday or Monday. The despatch also says that at the end of to-day's session Senor Montero Rios read a protest, declaring that Spain's submission to the American terms was due to force.

BOME, Dec. 8 .- While it is admitted that th Pope aims to save the ecclesiastical properties in the Philippines, it is denied that the Vatican is seeking at Washington to obtain a declaration of the neutrality of such properties.

SPAIN RESENTS OUR PRAYERS. Blind Chaplain Milburn's Petition Regarded as an "Indelicate Burlesque.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. Madern. Dec. 8 .- Indignation has been caused among all classes by the United States's refusal to submit the question of the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine to foreign arbitration. Spaniards say it is adding insuit to injury and taking unfair advantage of circumstances to deny justice to a nation which is unable to resent such a course.

The prayer of the Chaplain of the Senate at the opening of Congress, in which he askedifor the blessing of God on the Queen Regent, King Alfonso, and the Spanish people, has also caused great irritation, especially in exalted quarters, where it is regarded as an indelicate burlesque,
A majority of the newspapers favor the idea

of selling all the remaining Spanish possessions in the Pacific to Germany and other European Hawati. Japan or China

Via the shortest transcontinental route, the New York Central, "America's Greatest Hallroad," connecting direct with every line across this continent—the great through our line between the East and the West. See New York Central ticket agent for informa-tion. Adv.

A FICTORY FOR PICQUART. Court of Cassation Suspends the Court-Mar-

Special Cable Desputches to Tan Sus.

Pants, Dec. 8 .- The Court of Cassation to-day ndorsed M. Athalin's report favoring the suspension of Col. Picquart's court-martial, M. Athalin is a well-known barrister, who was appointed by the court to report to it the proper procedure with reference to the precedence of the court-martial of Picquart or the revision of the case of Dreyfus.

The session of the Court of Cassation, at which the postponement of the Piequart courtmartial was decreed, was public. The proceedings were exceedingly dignified. There was a omplete absence of partisan demonstrations. After M. Athalin's report had been submitted. the venerable Procurator-General, M. Manau, addressed the court, indorsing M. Athalin's conclusions. He contended that the two tribunals, namely, the Correctional Court and the court-martial, before which the appellant was summoned, held conflicting views. The former regarded the petit bleu as a genuine document, and therefore an innocent one so far as Col. Picquart is concerned, but for this very reason considered that Picquart had committed a misdemeasor in communicating it to M. Leblois, because, being genuine, it was connected with the defence and safety of the State.

The court-martial, however, regarded the petit bless as a document that had been forged for the purpose of fraudulently securing the conviction of Esterhazy, whom the courtmartial had acquitted when he was prosecuted for treason. The adoption of this view removed any misdemeanor in communicating it to M. Leblois, as the petit bles, if a forgery, was more waste paper. Moreover, M. Manau said, there was not only connection but identity between the Dreyfus and Picquart cases. All possible light was needed. Judgment on appeal could not be too maturely considered. Such onsideration was impossible without full knowledge. The court, therefore, was in duty bound to demand the secret dossier.

M. Manau concluded with an appeal to the court to ignore the atrocious passions that had been let loose, and not to lose the opportunity to procure more light.

The court then retired to consider the anpeal. It returned in half an hour, and Judge Loew, the President, delivered the judgment. which was couched in legal phraseology, ordering the delivery of the respective dossiers of the court-martial and the Correctional Tribunal within a fortnight and postponing the judgment of both courts.

LONDON, Dec. 8 .- A despatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the secret Dreyfus dossier was communicated to the Court of Cassation yesterday. The Figure understands that the entire dossier has been examined by the court.

WILL PICQUART BE RELEASED?

LONDON, Dec. 9.-The Paris correspondent of the Times says that as Col. Picquart, owing to the ruling of the Court of Cassation, is amenable to no jurisdiction, at least until the decision of the Supreme Court is rendered, and as it is unknown when the case will be taken up, his release must be immediately ordered. It will be impossible to keep him in prison indefinitely awaiting a possible trial.

COL. HENRY'S WIDOW SAYS HE DID NOT LIVE BEYOND HIS MEANS.

Paris, Dec. 8.-Mme. Henry, widow of Col. Henry, who committed suicide while under arrest in connection with the Dreyfus affair. has written a letter to the Siecle declaring that the assertions that her husband lived far beyond his means are absolutely untrue. says that Cot. Henry lived in a particularly nodest style, and challenges his detractors to substantiate the statements they have made to

MRS. M'KINLEY STAYED INDOORS.

she Did So at the Advice of the President The cold weather is interfering somewhat with the plans of Mrs. McKinley, who came over from Washington on Tuesday to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley at the Windsor Hotel. Mrs. McKinley called up the wire connecting her rooms with the White House, and she was advised by him not to go

wire connecting her rooms with the White House, and she was advised by him not to go out until the weather moderated. Accordingly Mrs. McKinley did her shopping yesterday by sending for representatives of various stores to take her orders at the hotel.

Yesterday morning was devoted to entertaining a number of children, among them being the 5-year-old son of President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad. To him and to three other children who called in to see her! Mrs. McKinley promised to give a miniature portrait of the Fresident as a Christmas present. A luncheon was given Mrs. McKinley afterward by Warren F. Leland of the Windsor. Those present besides Mrs. McKinley were Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Catherine Endsey, Mrs. Stephen Rand and Mrs. W. L. Strong, wife of ex-Mayor Strong.

In the afternoon and evening Mrs. McKinley received callers. Among these were Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, wife of Secretary Bliss; Mrs. Isaac Brokaw, Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Leland and the Misses Leland, Mrs. J. E. Hannen of Cleveland, Dr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt Cross, the Rev. D. Parker, Morgan and Mrs. and Mrs. J. E. Tophey, Mrs. James Leduce, Norman C. Roff and First Sergt, R. B. Grimes of the First Engineers.

Mrs. McKinley will probably return to Washington on Saturday.

FIRE STREAM 300 FEET HIGH. Manhattan Life Tries Its Pump, with Chief Bonner Looking On.

A vigorous shower wet the sidewalk of New street yesterday afternoon and started the gutters running on the roof of the Stock Exchange. There was a stiff west wind blowing and the sky was clear. The storm centre was ocated on the roof of the Manhattan Life building at 66 Broadway, where, under the eye of Fire Chief Hugh Bonner, a test was making of the building's special fire-extinguishing

of the building's special fire-extinguishing apparatus.

Chief Bonner came upon invitation of the officers of the life insurance company. Aduplex pump in the cellar forced a stream of water 250 feet to the roof, where it was distributed in a 2's-inch hose and thrown from two 1-inch nozzles 50 feet higher, clear over the top of the skeleton tower on the roof.

The test was pronounced satisfactory by Chief Bonner, who said that the power shown was sufficient to quench any ordinary fire in the building, as well as to afford protection from fires in adjoining buildings. He said, however, that he proposed furnishing a report to the officers of the company which might suggest some improvements.

Home Life Warmed and Lighted.

All the steam pipes in the Home Life building have been cut off and capped at the eighth floor and heat was turned on yesterday afternoon and heat was turned on yesterday afternoon. The electric light connections were also overhauled, and the building can now be lighted. The elevators will be put in order next.

The one large girder which buckled in the fire of Sunday night was comparatively unimportant. It is on the front, on the fifteenth floor, and does not, as was at first supposed, support any of the weight of the tower. The girders which do support that were doubly protected and are uninjured, so that the tower will not have to be taken down.

Woke Up Before He Was Buried. WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 8 .- Theodore Hoptine of Dover, colored, went into a cataleptic state yesterday, and some friends, being posi-

tive that he was dead, proceeded to raise money to give him a decent burfal. All preparations for the funeral were being completed when Hopkins sat up and exclaimed to his fleeing friends. The New York Herald's Splendid Christma friends:
"I ain't dead, thank the Lord! I heard every
word you said, but couldn't move." He is still
paralyzed from his hips down. Number Trustee's Sale for Bank Creditors of fine diamonds and other precious stone jewelry, by order of Stern & Sushmore, Attorneys. Bale at noon daily John H. French, Auctioneer, 47 Liberty st. —4dv.

CHICAGO TALKS VIOLENCE

TURMOIL OVER EXTENDING THE STREET CAR FRANCHISES.

Associated Press Promises Not to Expose City Corruption If the Extension Ordinance Is Beaten-Inter Ocean Declares Editors of Other Papers Anarchists-Mayor is Ontspoken for Mob Law.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 .- One of the liveliest fights the City Council has ever known will come with the question of granting to the street rallway companies of Chicago an extension of their franchises for fifty years. The present franchises will expire in 1901 and the who own the large interests are naturally anxious to know what encouragement they are to expect for a further investment of their capital. In the proposed ordinance granting the fifty-year extension, which was presented to the Council on Monday night, the street railroad men offered to pay the city as compensation in proportion to the earnings of their roads from one-half to 1 per cent. where the earnings are \$7,500 to \$10,000 a mile, up to 3 per cent. where the earnings are \$20,000 a mile or more.

The proposition was referred to the joint Committee on Streets and Alleys, which has held daily sessions to consider it. The newspapers of Chicago, with one exception, have ondemned the measure as a mammoth steal from the people, and the citizens have read little else than denunciation of the plan. It is well known to a majority of well-informed men, however, that "the newspaper trust," which includes all the newspapers in Chicago belonging to the Chicago Associated Press, is thoroughly dishonest, and that what the trust newspapers say may be regarded with a reasonable degree of suspicion. Mayor Harrison is "against" the extension of the franchises, and it is rumored that for taking this position the "trust" papers agree not to expose any of the evil doings of the city administration, which is corrupt in compelling gamblers, policy dealers, confidence men and other classes of lawbreakers and criminals "divide" their spoils with the heads of various city departments. It is further alleged that the "trust" papers agree to assist in keeping the Mayor before the people as an honest man and a good official, help him to remain in office and aid him in his aspirations to become Governor of the State.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean is on the side of the street railways and against the "trust" newspapers. It has attacked the "big" men of the leading dailies with a vigor that must have genuine hair raising in sevcaused genuine hair raising in several editorial sanctums. Open charges of levying blackmail on the race tracks and gamblers have been made by the Inter-Ocean against the Chicago Record, owned by Victor F. Lawson. President of the Associated Press, and charges almost as startling have been preferred against Hermann H. Kohlssat of the Times-Herald and Joseph Medfil and Robert W. Patterson of the Tribune. To-morrow morning the Inter-Ocean will print an editorial article that will cause another rattlind among the dry bones of the "trust" editors. It is headed. The Anarchists of 1888." and in partheaded. he dry bones of the "trust" editors. It is headed, "The Anarchists of 1898," and in part,

headed. "The Anarchists of 1838." and in part, says:

A little more than a decade ago this city was prostrated by a reign of terror. Factories were closed, shops were under guard, railway travel was paralyzed. For two days anarchist mobs paraded the streets menacing all who opposed them, insiting and incited to violence by the incendiary articles of the Arbeiter Zeitung and the Alarm, and deriving immunity and encouragement from the belief that Mayor Carter H, Harrison was in sympathy with them. On May 4.1836, these aigns of violence culminated in the massacre of Haymarket Square. By that massacre there was dealt to the commerc, financial, and social reputation of this city a blow from which it never has recovered. An American citizen may travel Europe over today without finding a single cent of business, polities or society in which Chicago is not stigmatized as the hotbed of Anarchists and the home of lawlessness.

"It is well to recall these fasts to-day. It is

matized as the noticed of American and the home of lawlessness.

"It is well to recall these facts to-day. It is needful just now that the men of Chicago who passed through the critical days of 1886, who saw the torch and heard the bomb of the outlaw mobs of that period, should contemplate the conditions that preceded them, in the light of present awants.

of present events.

"At the present moment we have in this city a press as lawless as the Arbeiter-Zeitung and the Alarm in the spring of 1886. It is as defiant of iaw and order, as reckless of legal rights, and as inflammatory in its retreats to the dangerous classes as any defiant of law and order, as reckless of legal rights, and as inflammatory in its appeals to the dangerous classes as any Anarchist press that this city or any other city in the United States over has seen. Its editors, though more intelligent, are fully as desperate and unserupulous. In a word, substitute the tities of Tribune and Times-Herald or Record for those of Arbeiter-Zeitung and Alarm, replace the name of August Spies with Joseph Medill, Albert Parsons with Victor Lawson, Michael Schwab with Herman Kohlsaat, land the exactness with which history is repeating itself is assevient as it is startling. "It seems incredible that any man intelligent enough to have gathered one dollar that can be dostroyed, to have built a house that can be destroyed, to have built a house that can be destroyed, to have founded a business that can be menaced, can to-day ignore the multiplying signs of mob rule which Joseph Medill, Victor Lawson, and Herman Kohlsaat are endeavoring to bring upon them.

These men write of the ropes with which lawful representatives of the people should be lynched. They incite the criminals and the outcasts with their predictions of hangings and dynamite explosions. They publish and republish from one another's columns notices of their own fabrications, calling for mob violence. They encourage the pitable and unbalanced young man, who, in this crisis, is the head of our municipal government, in his atrocious call for a mob of 150,000 men to surround the City Hall and to take possession of the lawmaking and the lawgiving power legally vested in the hands of the Mayor and the city Council. If Schwab did worse, if Parsons did worse, if Spies did worse, we should like to know when, we should like to know where.

The truth is that the men now directing the columns of the trust press are far guiltier before the statute law than the half-educated and hare-brained agitators of a decade ago who expisted their crimes upon the gallows. It is you, Joseph Medill, it is you, Victor Lawson; it is you, Herman Ko

using the following isinguate in them:

"Each man has the full right to entertain and advance in speech and print such spinions as suit himself, and the great body of the people will usually care little what he says, but if he proposes murder as a means of enforcing them he puts his own lite at stake. No elamor about free speech or the svils to be cured or the wrongs to be redressed will shield him from the consequences of his crime." the evils to be cured or the wrongs to be redressed will shield him from the consequences of his crime.'"

Muetings called to condemn the bill will be held in thirty wards of the city tomorrow night under the direction of Democratic clubs: meantime in sessions of civic reform organizations protests are being made against the privileges asked by the traction concerns. Preparations are making for la monster meeting at Central Music Hall on Sunday afternoon. Threats are made that lamppests and ropes will be used on aldermen, and some of them strung up the night the ordinance is passed. On this point Mayor Harrison said:

"It is not idle talk at all, and I will not be surprised to see some hanging done in the streets of Chicago. I don't mind saying, too, that I shall not send in a riot call when it starts."

Mrs. Tenney 103 Years Old.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 8 .- The 103d birthday of Mrs. Lydia C. Tenney, the oldest person in New Hampshire, was celebrated to-day at the residence of her son, Daniel C. Tenney, at West Concord. Mrs. Tenney was born at Bradford, Vt., Dec. 8, 1795, and is the only survivor of a family of ten children.

will be issued next Sunday, Dec. 11. In addition to all the news of the world, and the usual Sunday features, it will contain thirty-two pages of special color and half-tone work by well-known artists, ex-ceeding anything yet issued by a newspaper. Many jelly Christmes conceits in color. You should order in advance. Price as usual.—48v.

GEN. WHEELER TO QUIT CONGRESS. JAPAN ASKS US TO SELL!

Prefers Army Life and Hopes to Soon Be Old Enough to Make a Good Soldier. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Major-Gen. Wheeler will resign his seat in Congress and retain his

commission in the army. He said to-night:
"I have considered the matter carefully and have decided to resign from Congress and retain my commission. My reasons for this step are many. It is probable that a bitter opposi tion would be raised if I attempted to retain both positions, and I prefer to settle the matter in this way. I have not yet decided just when I shall resign, but it will be very soon, probably within a few weeks. At present am merely exercising the privileges an ex-member upon the floor of the House, and in this way I have avoided any possibility of a question in that direction. have had other members introduce my resolutions, and this will continue until I resign. I prefer the army life to the life of a member of Congress. I feel as young as when I was a boy, and, although some little discussion has been raised as to my age, I hope to soon be old enough to make a good soldier. I have been reelected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, but I will not serve one day of my new term."

SHOT THE BURGLAR TWICE.

Capt. Hare Saw Him Making Away with Bundle of His Clothing.

William L. Hare, 73 years old, the Captain o the canalboat Natalle, now lying at the West Forty-seventh street, paid a visit to the Captain of another boat lying nearby yesterfay afternoon, and, while swapping yarns, saw gang of young roughs break into the cabin of his boot. The introders emerged a few noments later, carrying several bundles. Capt Hare ran after them, but all of the burglars escaped except one, who was trying to get away with a big bundle of clothing. Capt. Hare drew a revolver and fired two shots at him. Both bullets took effect, one in the left arm and one in the groin. The thief fell to the ground, and Capt. Hare held him until Police-man Healey of the West Forty-seventh street station ran up.

man Healey of the West Forty-seventh street station ran up.

The thief gave his name as James Tyson, 22 years old, of 554 West Forty-seventh street. His wounds are not believed to be fatal. He was held a prisoner on the charge of burglary, and Capt. Hare was locked up for felonious

A DOG' IN A LECTURE ROOM. A Discourse on Philosophy at Princeton Rudely Interrupted.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8 .- The calm usually attending a lecture to students on philosophy was disturbed this afternoon by a buildog which ambled into the lecture room. ing to stories of students the dog barked disapproval of the sentiments of the lecturer, and then charged on a student known to his classmates as Friar Tuck. The student, so the story goes, climbed a pillar with the bulldog gripping

goes, climbed a pillar with the bulldog gripping his coattail. Another student attacked the dog from the rear with a window stick, which came into contact with a chandeller, bringing it down with a crash.

At this point another dog more or less interested in philosophy entered the room. The buildog let go its grip on the student's coattail and attacked the other dog, and they went snapping and yelping down the stairs. Then the door was shut and the lecture resumed. At least this is the story the students tell, and as it is not unlikely that some of them knew where the dogs came from they ought to know.

MISS WEEKS BEATS OFF A BURGLAR. Attacked at Night in Her House by a Man

Who Wore a Diamond Ring. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Dec. 8 .- Miss Edith Weeks daughter of Town Clerk H. Luther Weeks, had an exciting struggle with a burgiar at her home in this village last evening. She was alone in her home at the time, and sitting at a table reading when a tall man sprang out from behind a curtain, and grabbin

out from behind a curtain, and grabbing her by the wrists pointed a pistol at her head, saying at the same time that he would shoot her instantly if she made a noise. Miss Weeks, who is very athletic, managed to free one of her wrists, and, catching hold of the pistol, turned it toward the floor.

She screamed justily. The burglar wrenched his weapon free, ran from the house and made his escape. Miss Weeks alarmed the neighbors, but they found no trace of the intruder. Miss Weeks describes the man as being tail, rather stooped, with dark hair and a dark mustache, and on one of his hands was a diamond ring.

AN EPISODE OF THE BOWERY. Ebrhardt Stopped with His Hand the Bullet

Louis P. Ehrhardt was standing in front of his saloon, at 15 Bowery, last night, when Thomas Reilly, 32 years old, of 42 Grand street, Brooklyn, approached. Reilly drew a 32-calibre revolver and fired pointblank at Ehrhardt's head. Ehrhardt threw up his left hand and received the bullet there. Policeman Perry of the Elizabeth street sta-tion ran across the Bowery and knocked the pistol out of Rellly's hand as he was about to

pistol out of Reinly's maintained.

Reilly then ran down the Bowery and across Chatham Square, with Perry after him. At Park row and Worth street he was arrested by Policeman Beyer and was locked up in the Eldridge street station. Reilly alleged that several weeks ago he had been robbed of \$65 in Ehrhardt's place.

PROCEEDS OF FAMOUS BURGLARY Returned to the Manhattan Savings Bank at the Expense of Another Bank.

Part of the proceeds of the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Institution in October. 1878, when about \$3,000,000 of securities were stolen by burglars, figured before Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday in an action brought by the Manhattan Savings Institution brought by the Manhattan Savings Institution to recover ten Yonkers city 7 per cent, bonds, issued in 1875, from the New York National Exchange Bank. The plaintiff set up that George H. Fell, a broker, on April 7, 1896, deposited the bonds with the defendant as colateral security on a loan of \$7,000. Soon after the loan was made, information was obtained by the plaintiff that some of its lost bonds had turned up, and they were seized by the Sheriff pending the action to recover them.

The jury directed that the ten bonds be returned to the plaintiff.

CAB DRIVER KILLED.

Thrown from His Cab While Avoiding Third Avenue Cable Car.

Percy Hines, 35 years old, of 526 West Twen ty-third street, a driver of a hansom cab, was instantly killed at 9 o'clock last night at Eigh teenth street and Third avenue. He attempted to cross the avenue and had to pull up sharply to cross the avenue and had to pull up sharply to escape being struck by a south-bound Third avenue cable car. He turned the horse abruptly to the left and the hansom upset, throwing him from his seat. His head struck against the curbstone and he was instantly killed.

The horse was not injured and the cab was only alightly damaged. James O'Dennell of 123 East 129th street, the gripman of the car, was locked up in the East Twenty-second street station.

Bank Bobbers Secure \$5,000. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 8 .- Safe blowers wrecked

the strong box in the bank of Antioch, Ill., a village of 700 inhabitants, fifty miles from Chivillage of 700 inhabitants. fifty miles from Chicago, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, at 3 o'clock this morning, robbed it of \$5,000 and some valuable papers, and escaped. They are being sought in Chicago by Central Station detectives. The robbery was not discovered until 8 o'clock. The robbers were two young men After completing their work they stole a handcar and made their way to Lakeville, where they stole a horse and buggy and drove to Libertyville.

Fire in a Popcorn Factory

Three hundred dollars' worth of popoorn was burned up in a fire in the Manhattan Popcorn Company's store at 253 Washington street yes terday. A big cat and a little dog were there to watch it. The cat was burned up with the corn. The dog was so little that it hid in a corner and escaped the fire. The firemen found it, badly singed, but alive.

The best gift. A Graphophone. For \$10 and up. Call or send postal. Columbia Phonograph Co., 146 or 1152 Broadway.—Adv.

REPORTED OFFER OF \$200,000,000

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Senator Kyle Says He Has Semi-Official Authority for the Statement-An Important Despatch from Dewey Kent Secret-Is There Trouble with Aguinaldo?

WASRINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Senator Kyle of South Dakota is authority for the statement, which he declares he makes on semi-official authority, that Japan has offered this Government \$200,000,000 for the Philippine Islands. He says that there is a distinct sentiment in official circles in favor of eventually turning the islands over to Japan or to some other power or powers. These statements derive some weight from the fact that yesterday Senator Kyle had an interview with the President concerning our policy in the Philippines. Senator Kyle declares that he will vote for a ratification of the peace treaty, and that he considers it to be the duty of every Senator to do so. He says he is opposed, however, to having the United States hold all the islands permanently, and believes that this Government should be satisfled with retaining some point in the islands as

a naval base and coaling station. Secretary Long received a cipher despatch from Admiral Dewey to-day, and a copy was sent to President McKinley. Officials of the Navy Department declined to say anything about the message, except that it was important. Admiral Dewey was recently asked several questions at the instance of the President, and the despatch received to-day con-

tained his answers to them. The political conditions in the Philippines resulting from Aguinaldo's stubbornness are causing the Administration some anxiety, but everybody in official circles appears to be confident that the matters at issue between the United States and Aguinaldo will be adjusted to the satisfaction of this Government when the islands formally pass into its hands. The main difficulty in restoring peace and good order in the archipelago, and particularly in the islands of Luzon and Panay, is the policy of Aguinaldo in keeping his followers under arms. After the United States Government announces that it has assumed control over all the islands Aguinaldo's army will be obliged to lay down its arms or take the consequences. To acplish this without bloodshed is the aim of the Administration, and Admiral Dewey's telegram

probably related to that subject, Another source of probable trouble comes from the difficulty of getting Aguinaldo to reease all the Spanish prisoners in his possession. The American Peace Commissioners in Paris proposed to the Spanish Commissioners that each party agree to release all political prisoners in its custody. This would cause the iberation of all the persons arrested by the Spanish Government for complicity in the Cuoan and Philippine insurrections in exchange for the liberation of the Spanish officers, oldiers, priests and nuns held by Aguinaldo. Major-Gen. Otis has been instructed to negotiate with Aguinaldo in the matter, but so far he

has apparently made no progress. While the full purport of Admiral Dewey's despatch cannot be ascertained, it was learned late this evening that he took a rather gloomy view of the prospects of persuading Aguinaldo o submit peaceably to the authority of the United States. Aguinaldo, it is understood, is not disposed to grant the request of the United States for the release of the political prisoners in his possession and is acting in a very ugly

DISPUTED ELECTION IN SAMOA. Matanfa Chosen as King by Certain Chieft

-Tamasese an Opponent. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 8 .- Certain Samoan hiefs have elected Matanfa King of the islands, but other chiefs dispute his election and have

odged a caveat. The Chief Justice will decide It is reported that Tamasese has also been or will be nominated as King.

Oldest Criminal Judge in England Breaks His Own Record for Endurance. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUS. LONDON, Dec. 8 .- Justice Hawkins, the oldest eriminal Judge in England, has just broken his own record for endurance. He has been preding at the Kent Assizes for a fortnight sit-

at 11 o'clock last night, after sitting thirteen hours with only twenty minutes' recess.

ting twelve hours a day. He adjourned court

REFUSED TO FIGHT A DUEL. New Orleans Police Arrest Two Lawyers

Under a Misapprehension. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.-The police to-day arrested W. S. Parkerson and Bobert Dugue. charged with being about to fight a duel. Both are lawyers. Parkerson is the man who organized and led the mob which lynched the eleven Italians in the Parish prison several years ago. He was also the organizer of the political movement in 1888 which cleaned New Orleans and buried the local Democrats so deep that they have never fully recovered

since. Duque is a young creole of ancien lineage. A few days ago they became engaged in controversy in the civil court, the result of which was a fight. Parkerson severely Dugue. The latter at once challenged him. Parkerson declined to accept the challenge, declaring that the time for duelling was over in Louisiana. whereupon Dugue's seconds to-day published a card mentioning the fact, stating that Mr. Parkerson had refused the satisfaction due a gentleman for injuries inflicted by him, and leaving the public to pass judgment on his refusal. How dead duelling is in Louisianals seen in the fact that public sentiment, except among a few creoles, inderses the position assumed by Parkerson, whose courage is doubted by no one. by no one.

The police arrests were due to misinformation. It is doubtful if the matter will be allowed

Thought Senator Stewart Was Santa Claus. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- When the Senate rather unexpectedly went into executive session this afternoon the doorkeeper of one section of the gallery had difficulty in clearing out the occupants as rapidly as his orders require him to

do. All were amenable to the strict Senate rules that require great haste in leaving the galleries except a little girl, who clung to her galleries except a little girl, who clung to her mother's skirts and refused to go. She was finally hustled into the corridor crying all the way. After the big doors were closed the guar-dian of the star chamber secrets asked her why she was so opposed to leaving. "Because, she stammered between sobs, "because Christmas is coming and Santa Claus was in there and I wanted him to see me." She had been looking at Senator Stewart of Nevada.

Nevada. Brooklyn's One Pound Baby.

Mildred Rixon has the distinction of being he smallest inhabitant of the borough of Brooklyn. She is the 4-weeks-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rixon of 1688 Dean street, and at her birth she weighed only one pound. In the interval she has gained eight ounces. Dr. Nichols says the baby is abso-ing up a strong and healthy child.

Protruding Mast Suggests a Wreck. PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 8.—The mast of a

ship floating in the bay about five miles south of Long Point End suggests another marine disaster. It is suspected that it came from a big iron ship bound from Calcutta to Boston, long overdue, but once or twice reported as having been seen off this coast. The finder is positive that the mast is held securely at an-chor by some great weight.